

The record is complete except for volume one, number one (plates 1–20), volume two (parts 1–4, plates 319–736), and volume three (parts 1–3, plates 737–1046). A fascicle cover for volume 1, no. 1, is dated 1838, and in his prospectus Wight states that no. 1 was to appear in July of that year; thus 1838 can safely be accepted as the date of issue of this part.

It is worthy of note that the first twenty plates forming number one bear the numbers 35, 73, 160, 171, 176, 178, 189, 197, 198, 198[bis], 198[ter], 205, 334, 339, 341, 342, 396, 467, 513, and 723. These figures apply to the numbers of the species as described in Wight and Arnott's "Prodromus" published in 1834. These plates, in sequence, should be numbered 1 to 20, for while Wight added the forms $\frac{1}{35}$, $\frac{2}{73}$, $\frac{3}{160}$, etc., in his published explanations of the plates and brief descriptions, he did not commence to print these fractional forms on the plates until number two appeared. This system of numbering is obscure until one realizes that where the fractional form of numbering appears on the plates and in the text, the numerator represents the sequence of plate numbers for the "Icones" (this to be cited), and the denominator is the species number in Wight and Arnott's "Prodromus florae Indiae Orientalis" (1834).

After number one appeared, Nathaniel Wallich, then Superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, placed at Wight's disposal the unpublished drawings prepared under the direction of William Roxburgh, and now preserved in the library of that institution. The use of these Roxburgh drawings is explained by Wight in a notice issued with the second number of the "Icones"; these illustrations, as reproduced by Wight, all bear the legend "Roxburghianae." This is mentioned to emphasize the importance of these particular illustrations, for they graphically represent numerous species actually described by Roxburgh in his "Flora Indica" ed. 1, 1(1820), 2(1824), and ed. 2, 1–3(1832).

Wight's original plan of publication was to issue twenty plates, with descriptive text, as individual numbers, and this plan was approximately followed for those parts forming volume one. Beginning with volume two this plan was changed to one involving fewer and larger parts, the four forming volume two containing from 98 to 116 plates each, this system being continued to the end of the work. In reference to volume two, I have no information as to the dates of issue other than Wight's own statement (Icones 6: viii. 1853) that of volume two, plates 319–736 were issued from 1840 to 1843; the title page date is 1843. As plates 319–416 form part one, we can rather safely assume that this part was issued in 1840. Part four includes plates 632 to 736 and clearly appeared in 1843. This leaves plates 417 to 631, forming parts two and three, for

which more definite dates of issue are as yet unknown, other than the inclusive period 1840–43, although it seems probable that they may have been issued in 1841–42.

For volume three it is now possible to add some supplementary information regarding the dates of issue from a fascicle cover, and its accompanying notice, recently received at the Arnold Arboretum. Wight states (*Icones* 6: viii. 1853) that parts one to three of this volume appeared from 1843 to November 1845. The fascicle cover of number one of volume three bears the printed date 1843, but it was clearly not issued until 1844. In the notice accompanying this part, in explaining the delay in the issue of his "Illustrations of Indian Botany," Wight states regarding the latter: "Immediately on publication of the last part [of the "Illustrations"] published (Part 1, Vol. 2) he was under the necessity of packing up the whole of his collections preparatory to leaving Madras and *up to the present hour, (May 1, 1844)* [italics mine] the greater part of them are unavoidably still in the packing cases." Thus part one of volume three of the "Icones" could not have been issued *before May, 1844*. As the list on the inside of the back cover of the fascicle cover included plates 737 to 815, we can safely assume that the year of publication of these was 1844 (not 1843), and probably in May of that year. For volume three, part three, plates 618 to 930, and the text of plates 931 and 932, repeated in volume three, part two, no additional data are available other than that the part was issued in 1844–45. Part three, including plates 931 to 1046, appeared in November, 1845 (Wight's own statement), and the remainder of the volume, plates 1047–1162, in September, 1846* (again Wight's own statement).

Summarizing we can thus narrow the dates of publication of the parts discussed, as follows:

Vol. 1, No. 1, pl. 1–20	(July?)	1838
Vol. 2, Part 1, pl. 319–416		1840
Part 2, pl. 417–514		1840–43 (probably 1841)
Part 3, pl. 515–631		1840–43 (probably 1842)
Part 4, pl. 632–736		1843
Vol. 3, Part 1, pl. 737–815	(May?)	1844
Part 2, pl. 816–930		1844–45
Part 3, pl. 931–1046	(Nov.)	1845
Part 4, pl. 1047–1162	(Sept.)	1846

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*PRITZEL, G. A. *Thesaurus literaturae botanicae* ed. 1, 322, no. 11222, 1851, states that volume three, parts 1 to 4, plates 737–1162, appeared in 1843–47. It has been shown above that the first part, plates 737–815, could not have appeared before May, 1844, but the last part, plates 1047–1162, may not have been issued until 1847.

LEDEBOUR'S "FLORA ROSSICA," "ICONES PLANTARUM
NOVARUM," AND "FLORA ALTAICA," WITH A NOTE
ON PALLAS' "FLORA ROSSICA."

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AMONG the many German naturalists who labored under the Tzars and Tzarinas of Russia to make known the vegetation and fauna of that vast realm, Carl Friedrich von LEDEBOUR (1785–1851) holds an honored place for being the first man to complete a comprehensive flora, one with detailed descriptions and synonymy, covering northern Asia, the Caucasus, and Alaska, as well as European Russia. Such a work, with colored folio plates and on too grand a scale ever to be finished, was begun by Catherine the Great's favorite, Peter Simon PALLAS (1741–1811), but only two parts of his *Flora Rossica* were published. LEDEBOUR'S *Flora Rossica sive Enumeratio Plantarum in totius Imperii Rossici Provinciis Europaeis, Asiaticis et Americanis*¹ hucusque observatarum is in more modest but more practical octavo format, without illustrations but including a map. Its publication began at Stuttgart in 1841 and ended in 1853, two years after Ledebour's death. Alexander von BUNGE (1803–1890) wrote the account of *Pedicularis*; Eduard FENZL (1808–1879) the account of Alsineae, Amarantaceae, *Gypsophila*, Paronychieae, Phytolaccaceae, Salsolaceae, Scleranthae; August H. R. GRISEBACH (1814–1879) the account of Gramineae; Ernst H. F. MEYER (1791–1858) the account of Juncaceae; Ludolph Christian TREVIRANUS (1799–1864) the account of *Carex*. According to Trautvetter, it includes 6522 species (5398 Dicotyledons, 1040 Monocotyledons, 84 Cryptogams). Few botanists are aware that this work, like many other floras, came out in parts; hence citations from it are not always correctly dated. The contents of the parts of Ledebour's *Flora Rossica* and their probable dates of issue as revealed by contemporary notices, notably those in the weekly *Allgemeine Bibliographie für Deutschland* (Leipzig), *Botanische Zeitung* (Berlin), J. C. Hinrichs, *Verzeichniss neuer Bücher* (Leipzig), and the *Leipziger Repertorium der deutschen und ausländischen Literatur, herausgegeben von E. G. Gersdorf* (Leipzig), are as follows:

¹"America Rossica," i. e. Alaska, did not become United States territory until 1867.